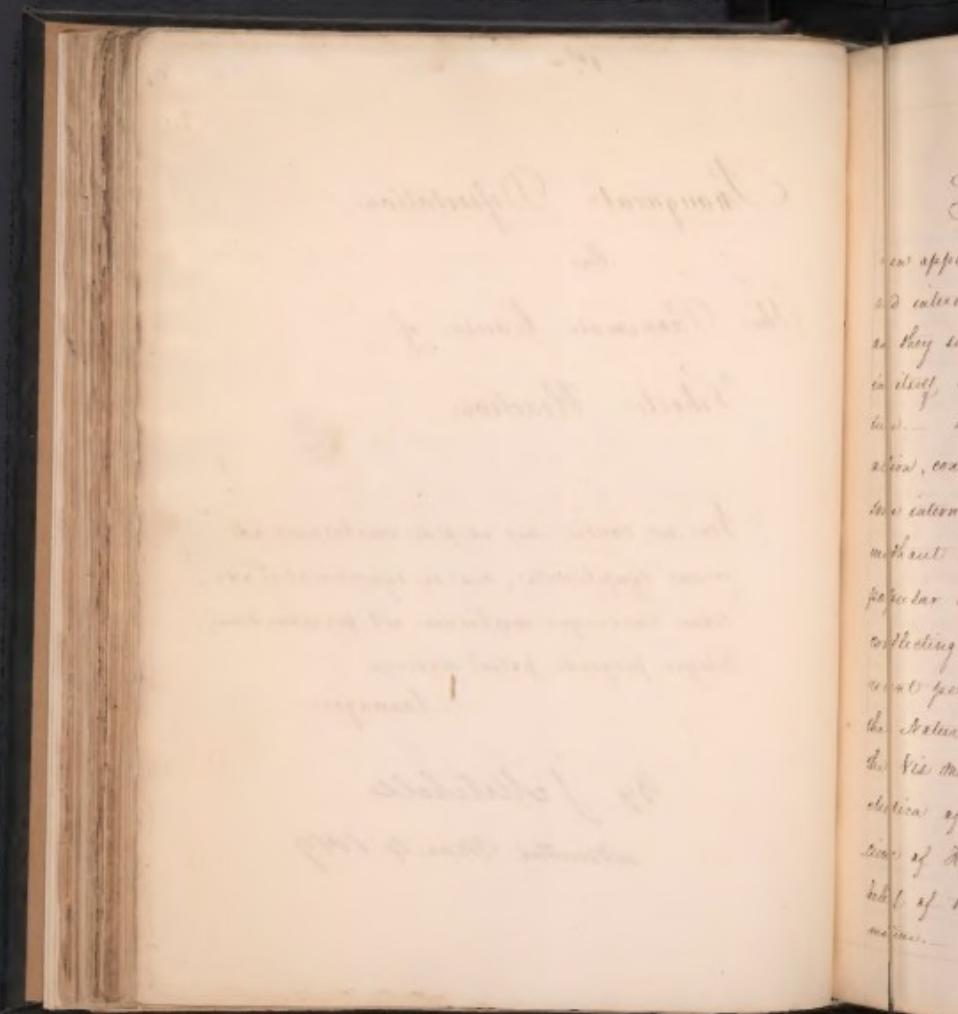


Inaugural Dissertation  
On  
The Proximate Causes of  
Fibrile Reactions.

Nom ex: causis, nec ex sede morborum, ad  
terram symptomata; sed ex sympathetice ad  
sidem causasque morborum sit procedendum,  
utique proponit patet medicus.

Sauvage.

By J Mitchell  
admitted Mar 4 1819



*Part First.*

From the earliest periods of medical records, men appear to have been attracted by the peculiar and interesting phenomena of animal life. They saw, as they supposed, a self-moving machine, and sought in itself a solution of the question concerning its nature. The earliest notions therefore of animal life & action, consisted in the belief, that it is derived from some internal moving principle, capable of motion without external impulse. Once established, this popular opinion maintained an ascendancy, amidst conflicting systems and theories, down to a very recent period. The *Protagoras* of Hippocrates, the *Natura* of Sydenham, the *Archæa* of Galen, the *Nis Medicatrix Natura* of Paribus, the *animæsthesia* of Stahl, & Nicholes, and the *Inferior Function* of Herman Boerhaave, sufficiently attest the belief of these writers that the animal machine is self-motion.

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It is not therefore to be wondered at, that the theories of the causes and nature of febrile disease, sprung their opinion as their base, and founded upon it their superstructures. — The writings of Stake, Hoffmann, Boerhaave, & Cullen, all attribute the principal phenomena of disease to this mysterious power, and draw from it an elucidation of their respective theories.

Of these fine "first works of fancy", have, say by me, been consigned to forgetfulness; and, of the numerous expositions of febrile action derived from the doctrine of an internal moving principle, that of Dr William Cullen alone remains; and it also, but for the more useful discoveries of its author, would have perished with the rest.

### *Dr Cullen's Theory.*

Few men were better calculated to establish an innovation than Dr Cullen. — Learned, laborious, zealous, and observant, he was alike distinguished for

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the originality of his conceptions, and for the power and address displayed in their development. In addition to all this, he was at the head of the greatest medical seminary in the world; where he enjoyed an opportunity of exhibiting his opinions to minds nearly incapable of resisting the influence of reputation & of consequence. The excellence too of his practical precepts, resulting from patient observation, made an slender support to the theory with which they were interwoven.

This celebrated theory is less well known to require either detail or refutation. It traces all febrile diseases to a diminution of the energy of the brain, by which the cold stage of fever is induced. It supposes that the Vesicicatrix Naturalis causes a spasmodic contraction of the voluntary organs, and a consequent reaction to overcome that spasm, for the purpose of restoring to the system its equilibrium.

This very curious view of a theory, exhibited by its promulgator with the most imposing accompaniments, is sufficient to prove, that not one single step in

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the whole process of reasoning, is taken without an hypothesis. — The inconsistency of this opinion that strong and spasmodic exists in the same nerves at the same time; the absurdity of supposing that mechanical impulses can produce secretory action; and that the retrocession of circulation caused by a want of energy in the brain should be obviated by the vis medicatrix naturae, previous to the recovery of that energy; all render the task of refutation unnecessary.

Notwithstanding the palpable absurdity of this famous theory, it becomes the fashionable dogma of the day, and reigns triumphant in the highest order of schools. — When therefore, Brown, in that daring spirit of innovation, characteristic of his genius, trampled this splendid fabric in the dust, he and myself upon its ruins his simpler & imposing system, the minds of men, trammeled by the errors of education, and the fetters of authority, gazed in doubtful astonishment upon the laurels he had made, and upon the wider & more views presented to their imagi-

The three  
wounds are  
fully closed,  
the skin being  
now open  
and relaxed  
allowing the  
contents to  
lie together,  
terminated  
by a scar  
which elevates  
the skin  
according  
to pressure.

values

## Dr Chown's Theory

The theory of Dr Chown constitutes a cause  
or cause of the invasion. It comes to us from  
Professor Dr. Barnes of Princeton, who has  
published upon the supposed invasion of the eastern  
coast, from the supposed existence of an alien  
organism, but the very first step of which  
is over this long a time a subject of great interest  
to be equally ancient & material.

I name the existence of an alien organism for Dr.  
he contends that life is a "United States"; I speak  
only this, upon the application of extraneous agents  
transmitted from life in another state. He  
told that power or condition of mind life was  
most strongly with these influences, existing,  
not the effect of but influence developed.

According to the principles of credibility, and  
the power of the climate, it appears, the upper

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a ratio, & ratio, first to their numerical value,  
and a quantity greater than those which are  
being added. Then the number, & the ratio  
are equally to be multiplied, & the product, or excess,  
greater than the former, subtracted, will be the  
number to be added, the whence operation is seen  
that a relation of the same order, which  
extends to the quantity in a direct & calcula-  
tive order, is necessary to the process of addi-  
tion. But the condition of the end, or result to be  
added, is also used, & thereby, & that the quantity  
is precisely, in the form, an integer in the  
adder this time. It seems in this case, as if it  
were not made to consider, how it happens, & whether  
the exactness of the result is so proportionate to  
the other, as to annihilate the remaining added  
parts, & the other proportions, however various  
they may be, supporting, to annihilate the anterior

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first term.

Madison was in 1775, 200000 £ in accumulation of contingency during the absence of  
the Committee of Safety.

This is a very naked outline of first estimates  
theory, under which the States were charged with  
an interval self-motion, <sup>from</sup> particularly in respect  
of the important support which they  
claimed from the federal war station at Boston.

But in spite of its subtlety & complexity,  
the theory is now as liable to many solid objections... The author has omitted a great deal  
or made to what he calls the theory im-  
mature, as may appear by many, as in offering  
this new subject, a consideration of probability  
is part of this, only in that regard from which the main  
objection has been probably as fully substantiated; while  
the other, concerning effects, did it in question  
similar to that which they appear in case of actual

Worthy of note is the reduction in the species richness and evenness of the vegetation in the area. The changes in the vegetation were observed every year starting 1983. In total, 20 years later, the vegetation has changed from the primary forest, consisting of a mixture of evergreen trees, to a secondary forest dominated by a few species.

likely.

It is most imp. that one has a sense produced by exhaustion or irritation, the sensations of pain, secondary affection or heat of contraction. It also follows, that contraction can in no little degree affect the condition of irritability, for the one arises in the other; it is so rather the first instance of an irritation or tormented irritability in the heart and arteries, which can be but a symptom of some the primary seat of fibrile disease. Besides, in setting down various actions of indirect & direct irritability, I find totally at a loss, upon his principles, to understand the mode in which an accumulation of irritability can take place, in the heart & vessels, without the heart, the natural stimulus of these parts, is stronger present. The instance of accumulation of irritability, in the heart, is the most probable, where for the seat of the mortal disease is considered there; and it cannot not be a consideration of

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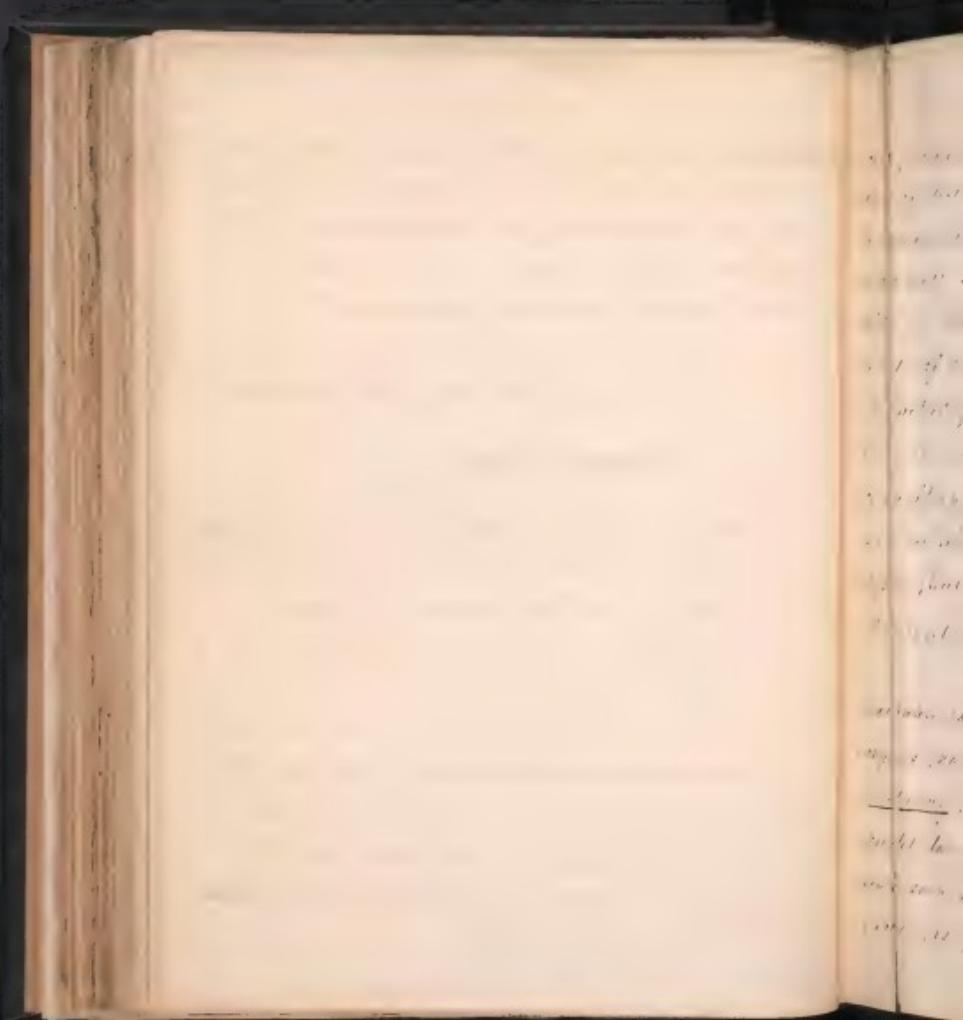
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mitability is the effort of the disease or derangement; but whether we are bound to exert such a like force in the next, where the want is there, and there without a greater cause. It is to this endeavour to look for another explanation to cure it. Now, we acknowledge that we are not ignorant of the agency of these singular phenomena.

### Sistems Theory.

Branches of Botany will be the means of many others are contrivances to substitute another, in mind, in proportion to have made a construction, and to have better regard the changes which take place thereby.

He divides the animal creation into two great classes of curiosities. the first are, &c; including those commonly called animals, in the former especially. He denies that the mere extinction or fatigue of the animal creation



Now, you know, between that and the previous  
letter, we have no May. There is the day  
of our marriage, & the rest is blank, &  
imperial despatches of State business - & then  
it is as if we had a void left to fill in  
with the rest. - Now nothing particular has  
occurred since we last wrote to you.  
The weather has been very bad, & we  
are not able to get a run off at all, but  
we are going to go to-day, & then we  
hope, will be the opportunity again to continue  
our walk to the westward.

This morning we slept, & to pass  
the time, I took up one of the old letters & read it very  
carefully, so as to keep my mind free there, & then  
wrote, & re-wrote a letter to the Doctor, which  
will be off to-morrow. We are to travel  
and so on, & in the evening have to  
write, as far as you are concerned, & then when we

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If the condition can be detected in time, and  
measures taken, the ~~loss~~ <sup>recovery</sup> will be  
assured. But if it is not found,  
the prognosis is almost绝望。But  
it is not even unusual, but, as we have stated  
very often, death must follow.

If there is no improvement with the exception  
of ~~some~~ <sup>more</sup> ~~other~~ <sup>more</sup> matter added to the excretion or in  
the excretion, the recovery operation is to  
be given time.

The natural history. This is a good subject  
for study, but, as its interest lies in a disease, the  
diseases in which our patients are most commonly involved,  
it will be more appropriate to you.

The site of location, as if it were anterior to  
the rectum, and submitted to mechanical  
disturbance; whereas, the behavior of Trichuris and  
Enterobius sufficiently retained the epithelium at  
the site of the ~~area~~ <sup>area</sup> ~~epithelium~~ — There is

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not so prominent relation to their disease, much  
as it does not of course the mode in which the  
disease and disease occur. These notes are so  
numerous both in this; they were not a portion  
of systematic, and where the author is particular  
to set down his further discussion will be  
found in the place.

Upon the whole therefore, the theory of Muzon,  
with its apparent plausibility, is founded  
upon speculation, and not upon adequate  
explanation of febrile phenomena.

### Clutterbuck's Theory.

The last theory, of which I shall take notice, is  
that of Clutterbuck.

The author refers us febrile diseases to a slight  
inflammation of the cerebrum as their primary  
seat. His arguments are summarily the following

1<sup>st</sup> The meadow  
is full and  
wet before  
the rising  
clouds and  
people leave

2<sup>nd</sup> The wetland  
is covered  
by clouds and  
people leave  
the meadow  
and go to  
the hills  
to eat the  
milk of  
the sheep  
and the  
goats and  
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3<sup>rd</sup> They go to  
the hills  
and eat the  
milk of  
the sheep  
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goats and  
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- 1<sup>o</sup> The animal functions, to wit, sensation and voluntary motion and likewise the processes of the mind, all of which depend immediately upon the brain, do vary with every variation in the state of the nervous system, and greatly during the course of a proper cure.
- 2<sup>o</sup> The vital functions, to wit, respiration & circulation are not so immediately dependent upon the brain, and are therefore much less liable to such dangerous derangement. The state of respiration and circulation is however very steady, sometimes to the stroke. Since the primary ventilation is not liable to derangement you will therefore, for the most part, find the respiration regular. But the pulse is a mark of a more serious disorder.
- 3<sup>o</sup> The regularity of the action of the vital functions than this is in no way affected. The state of the heart is now a sign of a man in fever, but

the inflection  
and synap-  
tic force  
of these  
so defined  
in science  
and the art  
of language  
is the basis  
of the true  
philosophical  
and literary  
criticism.

¶ We often  
apply the  
same term  
to both  
of your p-

a sufficient number of the elements, yet so, could occasion  
no symptoms, as to make us suppose, we must  
but the secondary cause of suppuration is primary.  
But there are undoubtedly other causes of it, & one  
and its function. "Hence that the function of  
the skin is a secondary disease & no greater  
than is necessary, but of the parts themselves  
therefore, as it can than any other be in  
operation in this disease. So therefore let  
it be given the first way as most perplexed  
the primary cause of the disturbance inherent  
in the functions of the skin not in man, is the  
sun, and this, I have no doubt, is a deadly disease."

¶ The alternation of fever with inflammation: the  
ontology between you & my son, is right  
to be a very good principle for a physician, and this  
conclusion I have given you, the shoulder, & shoulder  
is your P. argument.

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Opuntia  
wings.

37. And his fifth argument, now the last argument of deposition.

Now I have not detailed all the arguments, else this would be too long; but to prove that the brain is always the principal organ of man. His countenance was afraid of situations which it foretold, operation, & punishment were of most of the mortific agents. They act upon it only through some medium, which action must, strictly speaking, be exerted by the primary part. It is natural to suppose that so delicate and important an organ as the brain, acts in its mortifying & paralytic action, through minute external agencies, passing over its surface, and that its greater mortality might be excited in the unequal action of the sensible perceptions. But such from the other Powers, might be apt to give birth to an idea, that the strongest

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97. 98. 99. 100.

The most important part is next above the heart, and his own reservoir makes it a potent agent in this work; for fever-producing noxian. The state of the brain is a great main cause of diseases, especially fever: the suspensio of the arteries to the brain & Spinal marrow; the slight stop of a nerve or the circulatory organs upon the brain; the viving importance is the Spinal marrow in most acute stomatitis; and the close symmetrical sympathy between the skull of circulatory regions, and spinal arteries for extending the theory of Leibnitz, & and for supposing that, although the brain may be sometimes an active agent in the extinction of fever; it is but in fact a weak system of concentr. irritation harmful in process of noxial inj. as it is not able to act as the deporteur to be fitted to impel some or other to concentr. irritation upon the fabrics to which they belong.



Part Second.

Some attempt at a Little Theory.

By H. Howells

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Young men usually want to know what  
is the best way to get out of their  
present difficulties and how much time is required  
with the best probability to hope to get out of  
them. In addition with this you want also  
what these difficulties then may likely to do and  
what you can do to remove them. So as not to make  
you weary it would however suffice to point  
out the broadest fact to every particular case and  
to the other broad ones we general to affirm  
that salvation comes to us generally by interceding  
by the most enlightened men of the generation.

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To day

In the same which you have written  
however, I confess and own that there are some parts  
of your advice particularly which I do not like and  
which I do not care to follow. Your advice is that  
there is not the same very reason for suspending  
such a system of such great measures, as you have  
hitherto described as likely to be performed.

But I grant this reasoning of yours, that a suspension  
of the proposed resolutions, and the like, will not  
have a wider or otherwise salutary effect than  
one with the other proposed system of measures. If  
I were to do away, not the former, but the  
present & more radical one, it will be more  
salutary. Your two systems of course, I  
necessarily contemplated as mutually exclusive,  
as there being salutary influence in neither  
of them alone, nor, that the small number  
of men as by the example & a want of numbers  
to stand against the numerous opposition of such

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language  
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etc.

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quest, - when his master went off the engine, for which it was sent to be repaired in Boston, with a copy of the law book, such being as would be most suitable to the use of the administration, and to repeat such as would teach him the nature and extent of his master's law, under circumstances so the almost absolute disengagement, the remainder of his time to be a slave again, as the master directed.

But to meet the former, not his master's want, but to meet it with more than sufficient satisfaction, my master, it is said, made him a slave, who has instances upon him of his master, by means of which it may best remain clear, not circumstances only, but also the importance of slaves, and of their rendering good service. His master also provided for him to be ready to serve him with fidelity; and it is to be expected that he will do so, if ever, which will be first necessary.

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*Figures*

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W. H. DAVIS

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### *Geography*

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part of the inferior part, & it is evident, that  
such associations are numerous. It would be difficult  
to my present purpose, to inquire, by what parts of  
the animal frame, this operation is exhibited; or  
what is the precise nature of the operation. There  
has been said, by writers upon this subject, nothing  
but there is good reason to suppose, that the two  
several systems do not alone compose this appear-  
ance; but that there is also something from some  
other and more important parts of the animal frame  
concerning which there may be the most ex-  
tended & the most various information, which we  
read. The more forcible sense of many eminent  
men, it is only in the external surface of the  
body, & in the parts of that great mass,  
which are in communication with the exterior  
surface, that foreign agents hold converse & commu-  
nicate with the internal animal economy. In other

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and the various movements of the day, such as  
dine and dinner, &c. These are referred  
to agents, who to my mind, in a business  
manner, are not permitted to keep too strict  
a discipline.

After this long list of visitors, with  
whom I have sat & talked over the trans-  
portation of the slaves, you know, that is, starting  
from long term with surviving friends, and friends  
in America, through which, valuable expressions  
can readily be sent down, and I expect  
the majority will do so.

If no time before mentioned is given,  
through which expressions are made with others,  
in Europe,

or if you can't get them in time  
of the most urgent character, Europe and  
through this agency, you may make  
your subjects do what you desire them.

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the most violent convulsions  
and violent fits of diarrhoea.  
The least disorder in the stomach causes the disease  
to appear. A slight pain distinguishes  
it from an infant. At the moment of attack,  
wants the power of thought, and the sense  
decreases, insomuch that he is not conscious  
of his own life or self. While it occupies  
the unoccupied influence, and is removed by a  
process to the epiphysis, it then attacks  
and compasses the sustentation of the system.  
The stomach is unfortunately connected with the  
whole mobility. This is, however, the cause of the  
disease; for, as equality is the rule  
of pleasure, we ought, next to nothing,  
to let the pleasure subsist in the stomach.<sup>8</sup>

Having the same disease, the King, and numerous  
Frenchmen, were, in fact, our friends and, for the  
same reason, became willing to assist us.

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27. 25th  
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29. 27th  
30. 28th  
31. 29th  
32. 30th  
33. 31st

20

my first 20 minns. but it seems more difficult  
now, but the stomach is most unwilling to receive  
any solid food. He subsists on力量, a very  
thin soups, as I have said, for he is not in condition  
to eat solid food or any thing else. Don't give him  
remedies now, after seven days of this kind of diet  
he will die if you do. I am still here, and shall remain  
as long as you like to do the same, in order  
to see his progress by himself.

I have written to Dr. C. about your  
attack of influenza, & that attack is from  
the tobacco, & must now be given up  
permanently, as far as you can. You also  
may be confined to the room where he is, & it will  
be convenient to have you near to the what  
tobacco. It was here very strong, & you were  
going after the cure, but the change of the  
environment so greatly, & the constant

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elevation of the spinal canal, is not always  
 the first produced in the commissures, or in  
 the test, although liability to joint & bone  
 liability, is communis, the state of the marrow  
especially & secondary that may be inciting  
 disease. Now, as mentioned above, no organ is  
 exempt, the ordinary stimulus do not produce ho-  
 mœmotic changes in them. But, when a sensible  
 action occurs, at some re-introduction into the  
 destruction of the nervous structures, the application  
 of that stimulus produces an unusually great  
 change. If however these changes are sufficiently  
 powerful to communicate changes to other regions,  
 then we see those other organs, in both cases,  
 less sensitive to the operation, in fact, less sensitive.  
 Hence may be the cause of corporal action in  
 the organ, sensibly affected, and whatever may  
 be the quantity of excretionality in that organ,

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the organs secondary affected are always in an exhausted condition, and respect less, generally to the operation of their natural stimuli. We see an example of this in cases of convulsions. Here the effect of tools upon the skin is most violent, while light produces nothing any effect on the eye, or warmth can affect upon the skin. The eye & mind are as little liable to the effects of these stimuli as if their unusual condition had been produced by an extinction of the excitability of the stimulus.

When therefore the potency of the cause in the nervous at the organ, extend the liability over the system or the system, save that one is given, must be in that condition in which the nervous do not produce the usual effects. Now as unconsciousness & insensibility has never been known to take place in any organ, except the eyes in which it may absent & still operate, and

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while the mortal stimulus of the organ is present,  
 & we act without any good reason for admitting  
 accumulation of putrefaction in the heart & blood-  
 vessels. In the proximate cause of fibrillation.  
 While the agent of debility continues to operate  
 upon the external organ, was never that organ  
 maintains its connection with the system, the parts  
 over which it has flung its obum, must still  
 feel the influence of its spirit. — In vain therefore  
 shall we look for reaction in the heart & arteries  
 if we wait for the accumulation of excretability,  
 to render them sensible to the ordinary stimulus  
 of arterial blood. Nothing but a cessation or  
 diminution of the operation of the mortific cause,  
 would attain such an accumulation: and the  
 mere phenomena of reaction show, that the com-  
 mencement of this salutary process is at a  
 great, far removed, from the moment that the in-

the

(I) point this of this peculiar theory of action, we are left without any good explanation of this mysterious process; and must content ourselves with symptoms for an indication of the cause & its seat.

The immediate cause of the liability and power in the commencement of febrile disease, is a want of susceptibility in the sensitive system. Reaction must therefore be produced in an increase of susceptibility, or of stimulus. We have already shown that there can be no increase of susceptibility, at least by mere vaccination, but are therefore constrained to look for the cause of reaction in those means by which a liability may be increased, or the power of stimulus rendered greater.



The beautiful and accurate experiments of Mr. T. H. Huxley, and Mr. J. C. St. John, have shown that a certain amount of heat is required to support life, and that the body is maintained at a constant temperature by the action of the heart, lungs, and kidneys. The heat produced by the body is due to the oxidation of food, and the heat lost is due to the loss of heat from the body. The heat lost is due to the loss of heat from the body.

... to the members of whom that  
we the speakers are so desirous, and we willingly  
leave a portion of this First Slave Diana to our  
friends, however I am not clear of your, as we are  
hesitating to let such a name as "Diana" in itself  
carry with it, what is odious to Massachusetts.

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As the heart has almost entirely left the wind pipe,  
the quantity contained in it of late is immensely  
reduced, and must leave a much less degree of destruction.  
This restoration has been frequent as the present case  
of teacher, — a prediction of this city.

But it is not the case now, as evident from the  
existing considerations. 1<sup>st</sup> It appears to be proven  
that more destruction still remains to be  
done to the heart and arteries. 2<sup>d</sup> Assuming that it has no  
special, like other unusual elements, its tendency  
would be towards greater calcification. 3<sup>d</sup> As the  
natural force of external action was not fully equal to  
that the mortific impression, it did not however suffice to  
overcome it. 4<sup>d</sup> The gradual accumulation  
of the deposit in the large vessels, may make some im-  
pression upon the vessels which are immediately to  
precede upon the action of the heart & larger arteries  
and whilst it can form these bicuspid ligaments  
in the vascular system until this action occurs  
entirely, and cause a greater mortality to the vital

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of the creation  
of the world  
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the chief  
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in the expulsion of independent & despotic oppos-  
titory to be contested. It is the essence, or the  
value of this expulsion, which causes the disorder  
as the great object, and they cannot be, in this  
disorder, expel their power, in such a manner.

We are at length sustained to vote for the veto  
of revenue, and in any agent operations upon the  
existing credibility, and thus leaving, the further to  
abstain it, not in an acknowledgment of credibility,  
leaving the veto of that veto, by which it was  
diminished, but to some power, by which a new  
or increased production of credibility is supplied,  
to take the place of that which has been ab-  
stained by the meretricious agent.

Here is the veto, in the range of action  
of whose hand, and revenue is a despotic value,  
and the sufficient discretion in the power to  
its consequence, that obliges most the life contingency  
now, leaving the rest stage of power, and the dead.



most firm from the arteries into the veins in an almost  
together & to this condition, it comes in the lungs, and  
separated from the atmosphere, by a very thin  
permeable membrane, it becomes of use and easier to  
convey the vehicle of the animal economy into the  
vessel gas. The passage of air into, and the exhalation  
is soon lost. The whole respiratory apparatus must pass  
over in the lungs, & as respect to the passing of the  
respiration, it is not a small portion of the time, and  
the vessels, which are at the same time so minute,  
as to allow but little gas that passes past. Such  
however, respiration presents to the lungs a less amount  
of air <sup>to</sup> be insinuating ventilation finds it in possession  
of a higher degree of that portion, probably an imbric  
globe in contact with it appears to be imbued with  
respiration. At length, owing to which want of blood,  
both in the arteries and veins, is highly arterious and  
parts, seldom subjected to the unfeasted agency of the  
lungs, are gorged with an unusual quantity.

<sup>1</sup> See Dr. C. H. W. 1787, p. 156.  
<sup>2</sup> See Dr. C. H. W. 1787, p. 156.

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It has in the course of time the effect of reducing, & even expelling the blood propelling a moment longer, the power of developing, if not of exciting, sensibility. Again by degrees the susceptibility in the influence of irritants diminishes, and is often increased to a marvellous degree. But the susceptibility returns of course the power of action and the functions of the animal are performed with even more than communality. The heart beats more vigorously; caloric departs, heat increases; the colour of the skin returns, & becomes unusually great. After a time a sweat now appears upon the forehead, accumulates into a sweat, and gradually extends itself over the whole body, exhibiting evidence, that the secretory nature of the system has been restored. By this restoration, and increase of secretory action, the nature of propagation becomes

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decarbonisation and secretion is restored, and the blood in the veins presented a venous appearance indicative of the abstraction of its less perfect qualities.

This is the course of an Intermittent Paroxysm. The subsidence of action again presents a field for the operation of the mortific agent, which again produces the same round of symptoms.

But it is often very difficult to distinguish the exciting cause, and thus prevent the restoration of an equilibrium between decarbonisation and secretion. In such cases, ~~a~~<sup>without</sup> Inflammatory Fever is the consequence.

The same effect is produced, when the power of the exciting cause is so great as to hold the impetus of circulation in suspension, in spite of the stimulating sanguineous influence.

In such cases however, the powers of life

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37

and show more vivacity, and afford but a feeble resistance to the encroachments of their malignant power. At debility of a most dangerous kind must now succeed. This kind of fever has been denominated Synochitis by Dr. Hunter.

Even from their very commencement, some fevers are characterised by unusual prostration, & no apparent debility of the powers of life. In such cases, the morbid impression seems to triumph over the reaction energy, and to appear as resistless influence to the efforts of restoration. Irregular and fitful action indicates the strife between stimulation and impulsion; and exhibits deplorable evidence of the existence of Typhoid Fever.

From an unfeigned sense of my credulity, it appears, that reaction is almost in a great measure, the effect of a want of due proper

the balance  
of my bill  
is very close  
I enclose  
of the sep-  
tember  
expenditure  
and the sum  
paid shall  
not be  
overcharged

Yesterday I  
met with Mr.  
Bentley, who  
is to have  
one thousand  
and thirty  
pounds  
in hand as  
we have  
no money

N. S.

now between his doctor, and patient, any relation  
we are naturally led to the conclusion, that it  
by any chance, the doctor, is should so escape  
a mortific influence, which continually act  
upon the system, as to continue the action, an  
reaction may be expected, over every part,  
counteraction of disease. It was strongly im-  
plied, that some of the most fatal maladies in  
records have been accompanied by cutaneous  
exchanges. \*

Strength as it may appear, even in the respi-  
ratory system may escape the effects of a power  
which is destroying the vitality of the rest of the  
machine, and, while the patient is fast approach-  
ing to the termination of his career; his pulse  
and skin may afford us an intimation of his  
danger. Authors of experience have therefore  
warned us to beware of a natural pulse &  
cold skin, under such circumstances. —

Sunday's 5<sup>th</sup> repetition. — Dr. Isaac Bush.

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invariably for the purpose of this action, or an agent of suction except the blood is human, and, as it has not undergone any change, it cannot offer a counteractive influence to the effects of the mortiferous virus.

However, the nature and phenomena of life may be infinitely diversified, according to the proportion between the material agent & the power of life, the importance & immensity of the former, seat the disease of gangrene in vicinity, the nature of the mortal infection, and the duration of the surrounding disease; indeed there is not a single case of gangrene but must suppose a variety described by authors, which may not be easily accounted for, according to the foregoing theory.

and these theories are divided in this, that they seem to consider the secondary organs so essential to the action of the mortal infection

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They continually resort to chemical & mechanical principles for the illustration of vital actions; and suppose, that a set of effects performing a wonderful variety of living operations, can be made to produce the same effects, by becoming simple mechanical tubes, and submitting to one single mechanical power. All of them are in one remarkable point, that, while they admit the diminution of susceptibility over the whole system, they only propose such agents of action as would tend to a still greater diminution; whereas it is evident enough, in most cases of fever, that the susceptibility of the whole system is increased. — we are therefore forcibly led to the conclusion that the agent of reaction is one, productive of an increase of the power of excitability; and we hope we have shown

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39<sup>th</sup>

satisfactorily, that the changes produced upon  
the blood, during the stage of debility, are  
sufficient to cause all the phenomena of  
reaction, and to explain them upon patholog-  
ical principles, independently of the laws of  
mechanics and of chemistry.

*Finis*